Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1826. [NO. 108.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 20th Dec. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
				97,440

8,760 Prizes.
15,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to	$6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to	5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to	4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to	2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to	1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50		

☞Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure:—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

82tf

Overseer Wanted.

A MAN of sobriety, industry, and one accustomed to the use of Negroes. To such a one liberal wages will be given. A man with a small family would be preferred.

4t8 WM. J. POLK.

Notice.

THERE will be sold at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next, a large assortment of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

remnant of Store Goods, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle and Hogs:—Also, between

25 & 30 NEGROES.

of every description, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girls, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for the Negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of sale. Due attendance by

MARY WORKE, *Executrix.*
JOHN MUSHAT, *Exr.*

September 11, 1826.—4t9

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars, is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,500		3,000
8		1,000		8,000
10		500		5,000
20		200		3,600
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
450		20		9,000
1,050		10		10,500
7,366		5		36,830
9,000 Prizes. 14,886 Blanks		23,886 tickets at $5 is		119,430

☞*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*☜

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:
The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book account, are earnestly requested to liquidate the same between now and the 1st of December next. Such as will do so by note, will stand a chance for farther indulgence; but such as will not, may expect to be sued immediately.

The Tailoring

WILL be executed this winter with more despatch than formerly; and as for its style and workmanship, it will be inferior to none. My prices will correspond with the times, for cash, or payment assumed by some approved person residing in the village.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1826.—'6

United States of America,

NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT.

BE it remembered, that heretofore, to wit, on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1826, and in the fifty-first year of American Independence, WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER, of said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

ITINERARY: *Published by Wm. H. Slaughter.*

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein named; and also, to an act, entitled an act, supplementary to an act, "entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by the securing of copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching Historical and other prints:"

I, WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Clerk of the
L. S. District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the records of my office. Witness my name and seal of office, at Raleigh, this 15th day of September, 1826.

4t8 WILL. H. HAYWOOD, *Clk.*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to call and make settlement.

THOS. I. JOHNSON,
P. C. CALDWELL.

Nov. 11, 1826.—3t9

☞ Dr. P. C. Caldwell can be found by applying at the store of Green Kendrick.

Take Notice of This.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by note or book account, are earnestly called on to make payment on or before the 20th of December next, as longer indulgence will not be given. We hope this notice will be punctually attended to, as we have no disposition to put people to cost.—Cotton will be taken in payment of debts, at a fair price.

COOPER & M'GINN.

Nov. 11, 1826.—3t'9

Land for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th inst. in Statesville, we will sell all the Land of the late Robert Simonton, lying in the county of Iredell, and al the lots he owned in the town of Statesville and also, all lots and lands claimed as partnership property by the representatives of the late Robert Worke, deceased, as we are authorized by a decree of the Court of Equity.

The land now offered for sale lies in different parts of the county, and consists of various tracts, some of which are very valuable, particularly the land known by the name of the Whitehouse tract, which was the former residence of Col. A. Worke, deceased, and the lands near Statesville. The lots in the village are some of them valuable; and among them will be offered for sale the lots on which Capt. Robert Worke lately lived. A credit of one and two years will be given; and the sale continue from day to day till all is sold.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
THEOPHILUS FALLS. } *Exr's. of R. Simonton.*

Nov. 4, 1826.—3t'9

Notice.

ALL persons indebted, either by note or book account, to the late Jonas Cohen, of Charlotte, are requested to make payment immediately; and all who have accounts against the deceased, are requested to present them, according to law, to

BENJ. COHEN, or
LEWIN COHEN, } *Exr's.*

Those who have left watches with J. Cohen are requested to call and take them away, or they will be sold for the benefit of the estate.

Oct. 27, 1826.—105tf.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. BOYD & Co. is now dissolved by the death of the latter. Those who stand indebted to said firm, either by note or book account, are now called upon for settlement. The situation of the firm imperiously demands all which is due to it, in order to meet the demands against it. Advertisements of this kind are passing before the eyes of debtors in rapid succession, and many permit them to pass, regardless of the consequences which might result from procrastination, negligence and an entire indifference relative to their debts. It is presumed that those who are in arrears with said firm will have the goodness to suffer themselves to reflect, that they purchased the goods at cash prices; and is it not unreasonable, yea, inconsistent, that the money should not be advanced within the limits of 12 months? If lenient means fail to produce the desired effect, compulsory means must be resorted to, in a short period of time.

N. B. Cotton will be taken in payment, at the Charleston or Cheraw Market, deducting costs.

J. D. BOYD,
Surviving Copartner.

Oct. 25, 1826.—3t7

Agricultural.

We make the subjoined extract from the report of a committee of the Agricultural Society of Worcester, Mass. at its recent Cattle Show and Fair. It will doubtless be read with interest; and we wish it may excite farmers in this quarter to improve the breed of cattle, the necessity of which every one will admit.

—

We come now to speak of a cow, as remarkable for good qualities, as extraordinary for the great product of milk; though she was the first to attract our attention at the pens, we have reserved her by way of *distinction*, for the *last* to be spoken of. She was entered merely for exhibition, and belongs to His Excellency Levi Lincoln; whose active services and laudable zeal in whatever appertains to the honor and usefulness of this society are unrivalled, and we trust duly appreciated by its members. His stock of cattle, greatly improved, and still improving, has for many years graced our pens, and added largely to the beauty and splendor of our shows. None of them has he ever presented for any other purpose than exhibition—while he contents himself with the satisfaction derived from what he has done towards improving the breed of his cattle and seeks by their public exhibition, with details of their origin, keeping and product, to excite others to go and do likewise, he generously relinquishes all claim to pecuniary profits, of which he could not fail largely to receive in a competition for premiums.

In stating to this society some particulars of this remarkable cow, we cannot do better, than to submit to its consideration the following extract from a communication received by the committee while at the pens, from His Excellency.

To the Committee on Milch Cows, &c.

I beg leave, Gentlemen, to state the following facts which I have satisfactorily ascertained in reference to a Milch Cow of mine offered to your observation. The animal is a half blood of Bull "Denton;" and is now 5 years old—she had her first calf at 2 years old and her second the following year, without having been dry. She has had one each year since, with very short intervals, not exceeding 4 or 5 weeks, in which she did not give milk. The quantity and richness of her milk have always been remarkable and have frequently fallen under the observation of many persons.

When two years old, she usually filled a common pail at night, and but little less in the morning—at *three* and *four*, the quantity and quality improved, and in high feed last summer, by admeasurement, it came up to 15½ and 16 quarts at evening, and 11, 12, and 13 in the morning. To test its quality in the month of November last, 8 months after calving, it was carefully kept by itself, and from the cream, in 29 days, 27¼ lbs. of Butter were made by the wife of my tenant; the cow during the whole time having no grain, or other feed, than a clover hay and pumpkins, occasionally with my other cattle. The present year, her milk was carefully measured through the dry month of June, and the quantity, according to a daily account, which is annexed, was 627 quarts in 30 days, on an average for the whole month of nearly 21 quarts per day, Beer measure. The quantity of milk, ascertained in a like particular manner, by admeasurement, for 20 days in the last month of September, was 305 quarts, or a little more than 15 quarts daily, and this is now about the quantity with feed of grass only in the summer pastures, and with other cattle.

Other Cows kept on my dairy farm of the same breed, are believed not much inferior, although their product of milk has not been so accurately ascertained; as to the quality, no doubt can be entertained—it has been proved by the uniform thickness and abundance of cream, and the excellence of the butter it produces." The greatest quantity of milk from this cow, was 24½ quarts, and the least 18 quarts, in any one day."

The following is a transcript of the "account annexed," referred to by Gov. Lincoln:—

	Morning.	*Night.*
June 1,	7½ quarts.	10 quarts.
2,	7¾ do.	10¾ do.
3,	7½ do.	13 do.
4,	8 do.	10½ do.
5,	8 do.	11½ do.
6,	8 do.	13 do.
7,	8½ do.	14½ do.
8,	7 do.	14½ do.
9,	7½ do.	15 do.
10,	8½ do.	15 do.
11,	9 do.	15½ do.
12,	7 do.	12 do.
13,	8 do.	14½ do.
14,	8½ do.	14½ do.
15,	8¾ do.	15 do.
16,	7 do.	14 do.
17,	7¾ do.	11½ do.
18,	7 do.	11 do.
19,	8½ do.	11½ do.
20,	7½ do.	11¾ do.
21,	7½ do.	13½ do.
22,	9 do.	13½ do.
23,	7½ do.	12½ do.
24,	7½ do.	12¾ do.
25,	7 do.	11¾ do.
26,	8 do.	13½ do.
27,	8½ do.	13½ do.
28.	8½ do.	14½ do.
29,	8½ do.	14 do.
30,	8 do.	12½ do.

We have chosen to be thus particular, since it is only from *particulars*, that a proper estimate can be made of the superior qualities possessed by some cows, to those of others.

Such a product, in any one month, in any season, from a single cow, is remarkable; and when it is considered how severe was the drought, through the month of June last, it may well be deemed wonderful.

DESULTORY.

From the Detroit Gazette.

The following communication is from the pen of an esteemed correspondent. It is upon a subject which has for some time engaged the attention of a few of our most eminent philosophers and learned men, and will be found interesting to all who take a pleasure in philological researches:

ALGIC LANGUAGE.

There is, among the native languages in this part of America, one, for which its peculiar idiom proveides the abovee pithet, although a more popular one is generally prefixed to it. This language appears to be the parent of most of the Indian dialects east of the Mississippi, obscured, as most of these dialects are, by various appellations, and corrupted by peculiarities of sound and sense. It abounds in open vowel sounds, is very copious, embracing perhaps two thousand words, and has a nervous flow, something inclining to pompous, but rather pleasing and agreeable from the frequent recurrence of liquids and vowels. In its grammatical forms, it ranks with the class of languages, which writers on universal grammar have sometimes denominated transpositive, in contradiction to the analogous or modern languages—a term suggested by the frequency of its tranformations, and the variety of its inflections. Its nouns and verbs are wonderfully rich in these transpositive forms, and embrace, in the course of their grammatical evolutions, the powers and properties of all the other parts of speech, which latter, like the filling upon a loom, serve to make up the texture of the synthetical forms of this original language. Nevertheless, it possesses adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions, which are not only used (to preserve our figure) as *filling* to the verbs and substantives, but are also employed in their disjunctive and elementary forms.

Considered in all its accidents and reciprocal changes, and they are certainly very numerous, it is a language which would not seem to have been invented by any of the bands and nations by whom it is now spoken. Neither the state of society in which they live, or have ever lived, so far as history and tradition extend, seem to demand a language so varied in its combinations, and so complex in its syntax. Concrete, and highly figurative and descriptive it certainly is. The greatest defect which it discloses, is the want of gender to its pronouns, which are merely animate and inanimate. Standing like an unfinished temple amidst barbaric wastes, there appears sufficient before the eye to show that it is well proportioned and regular, but it wants the polish of the chisel, and the glowing touches of the pencil. That

the language is susceptible of this polish, and capable of bold and energetic combinations, through which philosophy might unfold the sublimity of its conceptions, and genius breathe the richness of its numbers, is the opinion of some who have deirctted their study to the unravelling of its grammatical involutions, and the comprehension of its principles.

Where such a people have received such a language, is the most inexplicable consideration which the subject presents. Can it be traced among the fixed nations, or erratic hordes of Asia? It is useless to look to the Northern nations—to the harsh consonantal dialects of Greenland, or to the guttural and impoverished tongue of the frigid Esquimax, in which love has no range for the expression of its emotions, or pity for the softened utterance of its heavenly promptings.

From the National Journal.

Mr. Force:—You have reprinted an article which first appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine*, and which is going the rounds with great *eclat*, giving the character of the true Yankees: but which appears to me as being highly contradictory, to say nothing more of it. I will beg you to show your readers the common sense of the following extracts. The Cockney says: "——— still, however, they* are neither statesmen, scholars, speakers, or writers:" and yet, "if you are in search of a deep theologian, a severe critic, a profound lawyer, a general, (for defending you,) a statesman, a mathematician, &c. go to New-England.

A TRUE YANKEE.

[* Perhaps the writer intended to say, that "all are not statesmen, scholars, &c. he, cannot be fool enough, to believe that none" are.—Ed.]

American History.—Although respectable histories of *sixteen* of the American states are extant, yet comparatively, but little is known of their colonial history.

It is said in the Savannah Republican, that there are at this time fifteen vols. of MSS. shut up in the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, relating to the Colonial History of Georgia, from its first settlement down to the Revolutionary War.—Many of these Manuscripts are from the pen of Gen. Oglethorpe, the founder of that State. These can be obtained, if properly sought after. Our minister at London, not long since, made application for them, and was promptly answered, that copies could be made whenever required.

But still further—the last North American Review asserts that *all* the colonial history of America is shut up in the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in England. The original papers are all there, and no tolerable history can be written without the full use of them.—A copy of the entire mass of those papers, ought to be obtained and deposited in the national archives at Washington. Our government should take this matter in hand before it is too late.

A French traveller makes a curious complaint in the Paris *Journal des Debats*, of the 24th Sept. under his own name. He undertook a journey into Spain and obtained a passport from the head of the French police, in which all the civil and military authorities of Spain were requested to give him *aid and protection*, &c. When he presented himself to the Police department at Madrid, to have his passport for Portugal countersigned, the Intendant or head of department, said to him—"Sir, you are known here—the French police has sent us a very interesting memorandum concerning you (holding it up between his fingers)—you are a clever, well informed, distinguished person, but we are obliged to prevent you, at all hazards, from *seeing* and travelling further—you must, moreover, give us an exact list of all the persons and places which you have visited here." The traveller repaired to his ambassador for protection, but could obtain no redress:—he went again to the Spanish Minister of Police, with the list of his acquaintance; the Minister remarked—"Your friends are very respectable; but you cannot go to Portugal."—What," replied the traveller, "do you complain of?"—"Nothing."—"Why, this is as bad as the inquisition."—"That is true," replied the Minister—"Are we not the strogest? We do as Buonaparte did—in our eyes, an *ambassador is something*; an individual, *nothing*."

The traveller concludes by protesting against the conduct of the French police, which gave him a recommendation in one paper, and transmitted a denunciation against him in another; having no other ground of exception to him save that he was an intelligent, well informed, and well connected observer! This story is a good illustration of the whole continental Police system.

National Gazette.

The members of a convention which lately met in Vermont, voted not to have any ardent spirits in their houses except as medicine.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 16.—By the packet ship Don Quixote from Havre, the New York Mercantile Advertiser and Gazette have Paris papers to the 15th October, inclusive.

A friend at Paris, under date of October 3, writes the editors of the Mercantile as follows:—"Gen. Lafayette is at present in this city, and receives daily with his well known kindness, the children of his adopted country. Permit me to express to you my mortification, when I was informed yesterday, that no less than nine applications in a few days, had been made by Americans to the General for pecuniary assistance, and he gave them all they required. God forbid I should attempt to close the hand of charity, but every American feels an interest in whatever relates to Lafayette, and I hope some means may be devised to ascertain who and what they are, who thus call forth the ever ready benevolence of our Nation's Champion and Friend."

The following is copied from the Courier Francais:—"Mr. Canning's departure from Paris seems fixed for the 20th. We are assured that hitherto the Count de Villele snd Mr. Canning have not had more than three or four interviews besides meeting at official dinners. These could not have been too many to have fallen in accord, as it is said they have, upon the respective courses to be pursued towards Spain and Portugal. But there has never been a question among the persons likely to be well informed of those frequent and consecutive discussions that might lead to the supposition of real negotiations on the discussion of any common system. No rumor, nor disquietude has arisen among the diplomatic body, which never slumbers in circumstances of this kind, through a constant fear of being made a dupe. More security is now perceived than some days ago. *The continuance of the peace of Europe* is more than ever the watch word.—The numerous couriers that Mr. Canning receives and despatches from the hotel of the British Embassy is explicable without any great mystery, if, as we are assured is the case, he has reserved to himself, during his stay in Paris, the transaction of the business of his department, and his political correspondence. The conjectures of a *triple alliance* between England, France and Austria, against the eventual projects of Russia, seem to be quite unfounded." The Courier goes on to say, that it seems to be agreed that Russia shall enter Moldavia and Wallachia if her demands are not complied with, but this occupation is not to be considered a war. "It will be" adds the Journal, "almost a second edition of our entrance into Spain, with this difference, that the Russians will not go out again, and will not pay any thing." It then supposes that if Russia keeps possession of the two principalities, Austria will take Servia and Bothnia, and England be left at liberty to decide what she will do with the Morea, and the isles."—"As for us," says the Courier, "whatever may take place, we have enough to do with our exchange, our Jesuits, our canker of Spain, and the necessity of preventing a war between Ferdinand, his Apostolical juntas and Portugal."

Among the projects that Ministers have prepared for the next session, one upon the game laws is said to have been elaborated with great care. It seems that the duty for a license to carry fire-arms will be augmented from 30 fr. to 100 fr.—The right of sporting will be confined to estate owners possessing a determinate number of acres of land. Sporting will be entirely interdicted in the vicinity of plantations, forests, or enclosures where the royal hunts take place; and this interdiction will embrace a very wide circle. Every session must bring its contingent for the construction of the ancient regime. Last year it was the Primogeniture law; without doubt hopes are entertained of being more successful this year with the new game law.

Courier Francais.

Col. Soyez, Aid de Camp of Bolivar, has arrived at Paris. It is said he carried to M. de Pradt a certificate for pension of 15,000 from the Colombian government.

The astronomers of Moscow announce that this year the winter in Russia will be as severe as that of 1185.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—Notwithstanding the damage occasioned by the fire, great progress is making on the new organization of the army. The Sultan wishes 60,000 infantry and four regiments of cavalry (exclusive of the topschis) armed and equipped in European style But where will the money, necessary for these armaments, come from? From the pockets of his subjects. The project of establishing an equality of imports for the Turks & Greeks failed. It is very probable that the ultimatum of Russia will be accepted, (although some doubt it from the personal character of the Sultan;) but it is evident that the only object in accepting it will be to gain time.—Many months will elapse before the seven forts, of which Russia offers the restitution, (except those upon the Phasis, which she wishes to retain,) can be given up. During this time the negotiations at Ackerman will continue. Russia, compelled to maintain numerous armies on the frontier, will experience all the disadvantages of this delay. The Divan will then grant all the demands of Russia; the Sultan will raise no obstacles, in order to gain the necessary time to introduce and consolidate all his reforms. This is the light in which the Francs of Pera view the acceptance of the ultimatum as probable. But how is it credible that Russia will allow herself to be duped in this manner?

Letters from the Archipelago announce the arrival of Lord Cochrane at Napoli di Romania; but they add that he pretends to be commander in chief of all the Greek navy and all the admirate. They also state that he has brought seven vessels, part American and part French, but only one English. They conclude by stating that the Captain Pacha has suffered a considerable check near Samos by a fleet of Sachturis, and that he was obliged to abandon the troops which he had landed at Samos. After these checks, part of his fleet escaped to Bondroun and the remainder to Smyrna.

On the 7th inst. there was a grand Council at the Porte. A firman was read in the mosques forbidding all conversation respecting public affairs and the late fire. Any man who violates this order is to be strung on the spot, and females who contravene it, are to be tied up in a bag and thrown into the sea.

It is known that the Janissaries of Biri and Orfa have refused to acknowledge the order for their suppression; it is feared that this submission of Erzeroum Alep and other places is more apparent than real, and that there will be a revolt the first favorable opportunity.

A *Softa* had his tongue cut out to-day for using sacrilegious language against the Sandjiah Sheriff. He was then conducted to Kadekoni, (ancient Chalcedony) where he will probably be put to death.

Journal des Debats.

MADRID, OCT. 2.—(Private correspondence.) After having received an extraordinary Courier, Mr. Lamb sent a note to M. Salmon, requiring the payment of the loan of 30 millions of reals due to Great Britain. It is generally believed that in case of non-payment, England would take possession of some place as a guarantee for the re-payment. The name of the place is not mentioned, but the reports which were in circulation several months since respecting the island of Majorca are renewed.

The transmission of this note appears to confirm the report that France and England had combined with our government to change her political system; for, if it be so, England, who is well aware that we are not able to pay, would not at this time ask us for money; and, on the other hand, the general topic at the Palace is the instructions said to have been received by M. de Monstier not to interfere in any measures relative to the management of our govenment.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 29, to the editors of the New-York Gazette:—"You, no doubt, have heard of all that has lately been going on in Europe; the dangerous illness of the Emperor of Austria—M. de Metternich's *holy* congress, and Mr. Canning's visit to this capital—the unexpected attack of the Persians against Russia—the late success of the Greeks against their oppressors—the *probably* entire conflagration of Constantinople, still burning when the last despatches were sent off; and finally, the late horrors committed in Spain by the Loyalists against the Liberals. Events are now succeeding each other with so much rapidity, that Mr. Canning himself, could never have foreseen one half of them when he left St. James' to visit the Thuilleries. On one side, Russia is not only marching her armies against Persia, but collecting troops to take possession of Wallahdia, as soon as the time of the conferences with the Turkish commissaries shall have expired. On another side Austria has been collecting a powerful army with exactly the same intention, and it is presumed that she will be beforehand in the occupation of that country. On another side again it is rumored that England will most likely take possession of the great city, Constantinople, before the Russian armies or fleet can come near it. Let it be as it may, we certainly are at the eve of most important events, and Europe will most likely show, upon a large scale, the same spectacle as the capital of the Ottoman empire, blazing in several places at the same time.—What part this country will perform in the general drama remains an enigma, although it is supposed that she will either side with England, or remain neuter. Several French vessels are preparing to sail for Vera Cruz. One of them will carry an enormous quantity of plated Roman Catholic church ornaments! The Jesuits are getting bolder and bolder every day.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM COLOMBIA.

We announced a few days since, say our Correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, that the provinces of *Cumana*, *Quito*, and *Guayaquil*, had joined what was called the confederacy of Venezuela, and united in calling for the immediate assembly of a National Convention. By way of Jamaica, the Mercantile has advices that the Department of Magdalena has also united with the above provinces for the same purpose. Carthagena papers of the 29th of September, with which we have been furnished, contain the details of this act of the Municipal Authorities, and a declaration of the necessity that exists for an improvement in the present state of things. We have also been favored with the following extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman at Carthagena, by which it will be seen that a most important change in the government of Colombia is about to be made, and that Bolivar *is to be invested with supreme authority!*

CARTHAGENA, 1st Oct. 1826.

Dear Sir—"An opportunity offering for Jamaica, permits us to enclose to you an extraordinary Gazette of this city, containing the proceedings had and resolutions adopted by the military chiefs, municipality, and citizens, on the 28th and 29th ult. by which you will perceive that our province joins Venezuela and the other departments in their call for a reform of Government; the affair has been conducted in the spirit of good order and unanimity; our common occupations were not interrupted a moment and all goes on as though nothing had happened; a messenger is to be sent immediately to Bolivar, who is expected in Bogota on the 12th of this month, and whose presence will we hope restore concord to the republic. We beg leave to convey to you our firm conviction, that no event will endanger foreign property in this country;—whatever change may take place in this form of Government, neither we nor our property will be molested—and we shall be glad to learn that all who have interests here, feel satisfied under this assurance. The present intention of the people is to give to Bolivar extraordinary power, to act as he may think proper; the end will probably be, that he be named Perpetual Dictator. Friends as we are to the cause and march of liberty throughout the world, we cannot help admitting that this people are not capable of enjoying it, and would be more happy under a rigorous military despotism, which we are fast approaching to. These frequent political movements will we fear affect our friends in London, but we do not ourselves doubt, that if Bolivar returns and acts under the extraordinary powers given to him, all the creditors of the country will feel the benefit of it. One of his first measures will be, to re-establish the national credit abroad as well as at home. We see no evil to apprehend, and a great deal of good to result from the change."

Domestic.

Federal Court.—This Court adjourned on Saturday morning last, after a session of six days, being the longest term which it has held for many years. The interesting suit, brought by the *Rev. Jonathan Whitaker*, formerly of New-Bedford, Massachusetts, against the *Rev. Frederick Freeman*, now of Plymouth, in the same State, for defamation, which has so long been upon the docket, was commenced on Tuesday, the 14th instant, and terminated at a late hour on the night of the Friday following. Counsel for the Plaintiff, William Gaston, Esq.—for the Defendant, Geo. E. Badger and Henry Seawell, Esqrs. A large mass of testimony was read on both sides. No proof of the truth of any of the allegations contained in the libel was made out by the testimony on the part of the Defendant. It appeared in evidence that the Plaintiff had been the object of persecution in Massachusetts on account of his political and religious opinions, which he expressed and asserted with great freedom and warmth; but that his standing, as a clergyman, was respectable, and that he had maintained an unimpeachable character for integrity and morality. On Saturday morning, the Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, assessing his damages to 1800 dollars and costs of suit. Upon the trial it appeared that there was a variation between the words used in the original Libel and the Declaration which set forth the defamatory charges; which variation gave rise to a legal question, to be decided by the Judge, (who was, by the urgency of his engagements elsewhere, compelled to leave the city before he had decided the question,) and the verdict of the Jury is subject to that decision. The cause was managed with uncommon ability by the Counsel for both parties, and never did we listen to finer displays of legal knowledge and eloquence.

Immediately after the disposal of the foregoing cause, the suit brought by the same Plaintiff against the *Rev. Dr. Wm. M'Phecters* and *Judge Henry Potter*, for sending a copy of the above mentioned defamatory letter to Fayetteville, was settled by an amicable reference.

Raleigh Star

Depreciated Currency.—Since the Banks in this State resumed the payment of specie, North Carolina and Alabama money, which constitutes our principal circulating medium, has depreciated, and now can only be got off at a discount of 5 or 6 per cent. This is a serious inconvenience—but one which may be numbered among the evils resulting from an excessive emission of paper. We hope it will get no worse—and that the amount now in the country, will gradually be withdrawn from circulation, until our currency generally is restored to sound circulating medium.

The people of no part of the state feel more sensibly this depreciation than do the people of this district; for the tide of emigration flows from North Carolina, and every emigrant brings more or less money on the Banks of that state with him; and in fact, our funds for paying taxes for non-residents, &c. mostly come from that quarter, and its depreciation will, we fear, be seriously felt by non-resident land holders. If the Legislature does not give us a Branch of the Bank of the State, in this district, would it not be well to pass a law making it receivable for Taxes?

Jackson (Ten.) Gaz.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ESTATE.

We observe in the Richmond Enquirer an advertisement of the sale of the personal property of the late Thomas Jefferson, on the 15th January next at Monticello. The following are some of the articles mentioned: 130 valuable negroes, stock, crop, &c. household and kitchen furniture. The attention of the public is earnestly invited to this property. The negroes are believed to be the most valuable for their number ever offered at one time in the State of Virginia. The household furniture, many valuable historical and portrait paintings, busts of marble of Thomas Jefferson, by Caracci, with the pedastal and a truncated column on which it stands; a polograph or copying instrument used by Thomas Jefferson, for the last twenty five years; with various other articles curious and useful to men of business and private families.

Balt. Patriot.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have re-elected, by unamimous vote, Asher Robbins, a Senator of the United States for 6 years from the 4th March next. Elisha R. Potter, an opponent of the administration, has thus been completely frustrated in his attemps vise to.

The indictments for a conspiracy to defraud, which were lately tried in New York without being brought to a legal termination, are to be submitted to another jury at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held on the third Monday of the present month. Upwards of 300 Jurors have been summoned to attend.

The Woollen Trade.—The Boston (Mas.) Gazette says:—That portion of our citizens, who are largely concerned in the manufacture of woollen cloth, have lately had another meeting in this place. There was a large collection of merchants of Boston, as well as of gentlemen from different parts of the State. *Joseph Head*, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and we learn that it was resolved to petition Congress to increase the *ad valorem* duty on foreign woollen goods hereafter imported into the U. States. It is believed the National Legislature will perceive the policy of affording protection to the infant manufactures of the country.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS; OCT. 12.—It must be grateful to the feelings of every peaceable citizen of this state, to witness the unanimity of sentiment that prevails among us, upon the question of who shall be our next president. Except it be with a few citizens in this city, and on the other side of the Lake, the present administration is, perhaps, the most popular one we ever had. It is believed that no opposition can be so organized as to prevent the voice of Louisiana from being given to Mr. Adams at the next Presidential election. The Legislature of this State, at the late election for President, was divided as follows, viz: For Henry Clay 29 votes; General Andrew Jackson 19; John Q. Adams 15. Uniting, at that period, more than two thirds of the votes of both houses for the present order of things, and which will hereafter be consolidated in their support. With respect to the feelings of the friends of Mr. Clay, in this State, towards Mr. Adams, since his election to the Presidency, it is believed they cordially assimilate with those of the supporters of Mr. Adams, and that their efforts will be directed to his re-election. While Mr. Adams pursues an independent and firm political course, his opponents cannot injure him. They may establish presses, call meetings, talk of the impropriety of his election, but the whole will vanish when tested by the common sense of the nation. The old maxim, that no citizen can be condemned without a show of guilt, or malfeasance in office, will always hold good, whether it be applied to an humble individual, or to the first man in the nation. So that, until the opponents of Mr. Adams make it appear that guilt of some kind attaches itself to him, their efforts to conteract his re-election will be without effect.

Mercantile Advertiser.

We learn that Thomas Mann Randolph, late Governor of the State of Virginia, has been appointed, by the Executive of the United States, to be Commissioner on the part of the U. States, under the act of Congress of the last session, to run the Boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Territory of Florida.

Nat. Intel.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1826.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR:—It is gratifying to observe, that the opposers of the Administrtaion have been defeated in all their schemes to destroy the well earned reputation of the President, and Mr. Secretary Clay. They are now becoming more moderate in their fulminations against those distinguished individuals.

I do not believe that the charge of corruption was ever seriously believed, even by Mr. Randolph, the supreme director of the Opposition. It is well known that Mr. Randolph was once the firm friend of Mr. Jefferson, and exerted all his influence in his favor—and it is equally true, that Mr. Jefferson appointed several of his *supporters* to high offices; nor was there a whisper of corruption on that account. But Mr. Jefferson did not appoint Mr. Randolph minister to England, (an appointment which, it is believed, he is still seeking,) therefore, he left the republican party, '*horse and nail*,' and has continued the bitter enemy of every administration since that time. He has been the slanderer of many of the most worthy men, both dead and living, that America has produced. It now appears, that he has again changed his *creed*, and become a prominent member of the unholy and unjust *coalition*, which has been organized for the express purpose of breaking down the present administration, whether its measures are *right or wrong!* It has been declared by this *patriotic* coalition, that "*the administration must be put down, if its members were as pure as the angels at the right hand of God!!*" These facts are amply sufficient to silence all the opposers of the administration, who profess to be politicians of the *Jefferson School*, and who censure Mr. Adams for giving an appointment to one of his friends.

It is rather extraordinary that the opposers of the present administration should profess to be the admirers of that of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Adams is marching forward with the very measures which his predecessors approved, and which the sound policy of this country imperiously demands. When the great body of the *people* correctly understand these things, they will duly appreciate the *motives* of those political Jugglers, who profess to be their exclusive friends. They will feel themselves bound to believe the whole truth, that this opposition is composed of the disappointed, who are exerting all their influence to elevate some favorite to the chief magistracy of this nation, regardless of the public good.

FABRICIUS.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

The annual examination of the students of the Charlotte Female Academy commenced on the 22nd ult. and ended on the evening of the 23d, in presence of a respectable number of citizens from the town and country. Classes of almost every grade, from the Spelling-Book up to Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, throughout the examination, gave such evidence of a thorough understanding of all the fundamental principles, as far as they had advanced, as to excite the admiration of all present. Several gentlemen of liberal education, and who have been conversant with such scenes, perhaps all their lives, declared, they never had heard students undergo a more satisfactory examination. Without any disposition to puff, we feel it an *imperious duty* we owe to the teachers in this Institution, to declare to the public, that they possess an art of adapting instruction to the understanding of Children, which, we believe, is seldom equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. As evidence of this declaration, we state, that children of not exceeding 9 or 10 years of age, who have spent but one session in attention to English Grammar, and who had, during that time, attended to various other branches, proved to our satisfaction, a thorough knowledge of the construction of sentences, by parsing the most difficult word selected by any present, without a moment's hesitation. We also had satisfactory evidence, that the abstruse principles of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy were fully comprehended and understood by those who are yet but children. We verily believe, that the fundamental principles of literature and some of the fine arts are as radically taught here as in any other place in the Union. To say less, would be doing injustice to our teachers, the institution and our own candor. Very few personal distinctions could have been made justly, had the Trustees been so disposed; because an invariable rule of the institution is, to suffer no scholar to progress faster than they learn thoroughly. During the fall season, some sickness prevailed for a time in the village, which was much exaggerated abroad: the hooping cough was prevalent and considerably retarded the business of the Academy: but few, perhaps not more than 3 or 4, were affected with fever.—Charlotte is certainly, naturally, a healthy and pleasant Village as any other in the up country, and the fevers which we have occasionally experienced have unquestionably arisen from local causes, which the Commissioners of the town assure us shall be removed before the next season We invite the attention of the public and solicit that patronage which we think our infant Institution really merits. The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the 1st Monday in January, 1827.—The course of instruction will embrace spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Ethics, History, plain and ornamental needle work, Drawing, Painting on paper and velvet, and music on the Piano Forte.

Price of tuition, exclusive of ornamental branches and music, for each Student per Session $10.

Drawing, Painting and Needle Work 10.

Music 20.

WM. DAVIDSON,
WM. SMITH,
G. KENDRICK,
J. M. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN,
D. R. DUNLAP,
JOAB ALEXANDER,
SAMUEL M'COMB,
N. W. ALEXANDER,
THOS. B. SMART,
ADAM COOPER.

☞ A meeting of the Trustees will be held at the Court-House, on Wednesday, the 13th instant. As business of importance will come before the meeting, it is earnestly hoped a punctual attendance will be given.

The Committee of Instruction for Mecklenburg County, will meet in Charlotte on Wednesday, the 13th of this month, when a punctual attendance is requested.

Joseph Wear, who escaped from the jail in this place a few weeks since, was apprehended on Wednesday night, the 22d ult. near King's Mountain, where he had secreted himself. He was brought to this place on the Monday following, in compliance with the conditions of the reward offered for his apprehension; and was taken back to Lincolnton the next day, where he is now securely lodged in jail.

New-York.—It is now ascertained that DE WITT CLINTON is re-elected Governor after a very close contest; and at the same time, the Bucktail candidate for Lieutenant Governor is elected. Both houses of the legislature will have majorities against him! These things may be understood in New-York; but elsewhere it is all a mystery, which would be a waste of time to attempt to solve.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell of New York, to Dr. John Travis, of Salisbury, North Carolina, dated June the 18th, 1826.

"Among the articles lately received, are 1st. Potatoes of a new species, from St. Lorenzo Island, off the coast of Peru; which I have named *Lolanum Laurenbu;* 2d. Tracts in the Malay and Chinese languages, with an account in English of the Anglo-Chinese College established at Malacca, in the East-Indies; from one of my young friends, a student there."

Among the many ludicrous charges of criminality which have been made against our chief magistrate, we have met with none which can compare with a little impeachment in one of the Washington papers. It appears that Mrs. Royall, the notorious itinerant authoress, in passing through Washington, solicited subscriptions for one of her works then in press. The President and Mr. Clay were each guilty of placing their names upon the list, the latter in the terms of the "*State Department.*" It is immediately suspected by the shrewd editor, that this is another invasion of the people's treasury, and that the nation is to be beggared.—The ominous adage of "straws, &c." is paraded, and the *Billiard Table* with all its horrors is again marshalled forth.

In truth, the resort to such weapons betrays a conscious weakness in their cause, which the leaders of opposition gain nothing by divulging.

N. Y. Times.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. ISAAC GRIER, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., the Rev. ELEAZER HARRIS, Principal of Ebenezer Academy, York-District, S. C. to Miss JANE AGNEW KIRKPATRICK, daughter of Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Also, in this county, on Thursday, the 30th ult., at the residence of Mr. John Taylor, Steel Creek, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. WILLIAM M'KNIGHT, to Miss CAROLINE TAYLOR, both of this county.

In Sugar Creek Congregation, on Tuesday evening last, by Robert Pickens, Esqr of Cabarrus county, Mr. *Robert McLure*, to Miss *Eliza Davis*.

DIED,

On the 15th ultimo, Mrs. NANCY HARRIS, aged about 35 years, at the late residence of her husband, Maj. *Thomas Harris*, of Iredell county, who died on the 30th of July last. They were pleasant and lovely in their lives, and in their death, they were not long divided.

Also at the same place, on the 1st. November, their grand-daughter, *Harriet*, daughter of William C. Moore, aged about three years, of an inflammation of the brain.

"Happy the babe who, privileged by fate,
"To shorter trials and a lighter weight;
"Receiv'd, but yesterday, the gift of breath,
"Order'd, to-morrow, to return to death."

COMMUNICATED.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On the morning of the 20th ult. the immortal part of *Ambrose S. Bozzell* took flight for an eternal world, after an illness of ten days, which he bore with the fortitude of a christian and the firmness of the sage and philosopher.—Through all the walks of life, Mr. B. manifested a character unblemished by stain or spot. There was in him a calmness of dignity, a nobleness of soul, a degree of goodness and a strength of mind, not to be surpassed. Whilst tossed from side to side on a fevered bed and racked by excruciating pain, he was not heard to murmur or repine at the dispensation of Providence. He was a source of comfort to the declining years of his aged parents; as a husband, he was tender and loving; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a brother, affectionate; as a friend, warm in his attachments: and as a master, humane. The offices of charity were often performed by him; but alas! where is he now? He is gone, we hope and trust, to reap the reward of a well spent life in that world, where the "weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling." Afflicted mourners, weep not as those without hope; but let this dispensation of the all-wise God, remind us of the necessity of being prepared for all the events and changes of life, and them, like our friend, we can calmly look death in the face, and recieve him as a kind messenger sent to translate us from this imperfect to that all perfect state above, where we will again meet, never to be separated, but forever to enjoy the society of angels and the spirits of just men made perfect.

Stop, traveller! as you pass his grave, and weep,
Whilst angels guard around,
And say, here the valued Bozzell sleeps,
Eternal and profound.

A FRIEND.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22.–Cotton, 9 a 9¾; Bacon, 12½; Coffee, 17 a 19; Corn, (old) 60 a 70—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 5½ a 6; Iron, 5½ a 6; Lard, 12½; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 a 8; Sugar, common, 10 a 10½;—prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1. 05 a 1. 10; Whiskey, 50.

Cheraw, Nov. 24.—Cotton, 0 a 10; Corn, 63 a 75; Bacon, 15; Flour, 7 a 8; Lard, 12 a 15.

Camden, Nov. 25.–Cotton, 9 a 9½; Corn, 80 a 87; Bacon, 12½ a 13; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do. 60 a 65; Beeswax, 25 a 28; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7½ a 8½; Iron, 6½ a 7; Molasses, 50 a 56; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87; Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 50.

Charleston, Nov. 26.—Cotton, 10½; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18; inferior to good, 13 a 16; Iron, 4½ a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8½ a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37½.

N. Carolina Bank Bills—4½ a 5 per cent. discount.

Georgia do.—1½ a 3 per cent. discount.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 19th day of December next, at the late dwelling-house of Samuel Neely, deceased, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of a number of

**Likely young NEGROES,
Horses, Cattle, Hogs,
Corn, Fodder and Hay,
Household & Kitchen Furniture,**

with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate. Where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

JAS. NEELY, and
JOHN HARTT, } *Executors.*

Nov. 27, 1826.—2t'9

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Neely, sen. deceased, are hereby required to come forward and make settlement; and all those having demands against said estate, are hereby notified to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 22d instant, at the dwelling-house of Zenas Alexander, deceased, his SAW MILL & GRIST MILL seat, including about fourteen acres of land. Sale at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by A. W. ALEXANDER, *Ex'r.*

December 1, 1826.—3t10

23 LIKELY NEGROES,

Stock, Crop, &c.—12 mo's. Credit.

WILL be sold, at the late dwelling of Samuel C. Caldwell, four miles east of Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 19th of December next, all the SLAVES, CROP, STOCK, and personal property of every description belonging to the estate, among which are, an extensive

**Theological & Literary Library,
A four wheel family Carriage,
A geared Horse Grist-Mill, &c.**

At the same time, all the lands will be rented.

As the greater part of the notes arising from the sale will be placed in the hands of the guardians of the minor heirs, a considerable indulgence may be expected, when the securities are unexceptionable.

Every person indebted to the estate, is requested to settle up; and all those having claims against the estate, are required to present them, as the law directs. Sale to continue from day to day.

J. M'KNITT, *Adm'r;*

November 27, 1826.—3t10

☞ The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the foregoing one insertion, and send his account to this office.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber has one hundred and forty acres of land for sale, nine miles east of Charlotte and on the head waters of Reedy Creek, which he offers on very accommodating terms. There are a good house and barn, and other necessary buildings on the place; and it is a commodious seat for some tradesman. For terms, apply either to Samuel Johnston, adjoining the land, or to myself.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Nov. 27, 1826.—4t11

Benj. Hartgrove's Estate.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators of the estate of Benjamin Hartgrove, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Thursday, the 4th day of January next, the following property, to wit: Eleven or twelve negroes, one of whom is a bricklayer; Household and Kitchen Furniture; two Wagons; Corn and Cotton, Hay and Fodder, Hogs, and other articles not necessary to mention. Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

RICHARD RANKIN, } *Adm'rs.*
ROBERT WILSON, }

Nov. 27, 1826.—3t10

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the estate, are required to present them, as the law directs.

John Stewart's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of John Stewart, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on the 26th of December, the following property, to wit: Two tracts of land, containing 500 acres, lying on Waxaw creek; four negroes, a quantity of corn and cotton; Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep; one set of blacksmith's tools, a set of wagon maker's do.; several wagons, implements of husbandry, together with two stills, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, 12 months' credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said John Stewart, deceased, as guardian of Jas. B. Carns and Wm. A Carns, are notified, that unless they come forward and make payment to the executor by the day of sale, their notes will be put in an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN STEWART, *Executor.*

Nov. 27, 1826.—3t10

Payments must be made.

THE heirs of the estate of Samuel Harris, deceased, demand their legacies from the executors. Such as are in arrears to said estate, are requested to make payment by the first of January next; if not, they may anticipate the result.

LAIRD H. HARRIS,
JOHN GINGLES,
JONATHAN HARRIS, } *Ex'rs.*

Nov. 30, 1826.—3t10

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against John T. Paschal and Lunsford Paschal, for papers placed in their hands for collection, are requested to make them known to their securities before the the 25th day of December ensuing, that arrangements may be made for their settlement.

WILLIAM COOK,
JAMES COOK,
ROBERT COOK,
JORDAN WILLIAMSON,
STEPHEN FOX.

November 25, 1826.—3t10

Colonel's Orders.

REGIMENTAL QUARTERS,
2d Dec. 1826.

THE commissioned officers of the 68th Regiment N. C. Militia, together with the 1st and 2nd Sergeants of each company belonging thereto, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 10 O'clock, A. M. armed and equipped for the purpose of drill;—at which time, also, a Regimental Court Martial will be held.

By order of Col. Davidson,
J. H. NORMENT, *Adjt.*

2t'9.

THE LINCOLN

NAIL MANUFACTORY

IS now in operation, at the High Shoals of the South Fork, about 7 miles south of Lincolnton, under the superintendance of Mr. Reeves, a first-rate Nailer, late from Pennsylvania; where can be had all sizes of Cut Nails and Brads, together with every description of Wrought Iron and Castings.

The Nails will be delivered at the Manufactory, or in Lincolnton, by the keg, at 8 cents per lb.: or to any other village or stores, at the Charleston prices, with the addition of the freight from Charleston to the place of delivery. Orders to the subscriber will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

HENRY FULENWIDER.

High Shoals, Lincoln county, } 6t'8
October 20, 1826. }

Duncan Campbell's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, will expose to public sale on Friday, the 8th December next, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Wagon and geers, &c. &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. WM. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

2t'9

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber's farm in Cabarrus county, on the 20th of October, ultimo, a chesnut-sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a bald face, a glass eye, and all four of his feet white, the white extending nearly to his knees. Any person who will give me informaton of said horse, shall be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid. Information on the subject, if sent by mail, may be directed to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

MOSES W. MOORE.

Nov. 6, 1826.—3t'10.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, } *Petition for Divorce.*
vs.
Nancy Blalock. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't '20.—pr. adv. $4.

Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 11th day of October last, a negro man named CHARLES, eighteen years old, yellow complected, slim made, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and when spoken to, looks wild, and his voice is rather effeminate. The boy says he was raised in the state of Virginia, Prince George county. Any person who will apprehend said negro and confine him in any jail, and give me information so that I get him, shall receive a generous reward.

JOHN SLOAN.

Charlotte, Nov. 6, 1826.—106tf

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 21st ult. a very large and a likely black BULL, with some white flakes on his hips, mostly declining to a black; very short horns to the size of him; any other marks not recollected. He was fetched from Wilkes in a drove, and I expect he will try to go back there. Any person that will give me any information so I can get him, or fetch him to me, shall be paid for his trouble, by the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, near Steel Creek.

J. W. BROWN.

Notice.

I WILL prosecute, to the utmost rigor of the law, any person who will trade or purchase any article of produce from my negroes, without a written permit from myself. I will also prosecute any person that may hire or employ any of my negroes to do any labour, either by night or day, without my permission; and I will give twenty-five dollars reward for information to the conviction of any person who may be found violating the above notice.

SAMUEL M'COMB.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1326.—5t'12.

Right Wrongs No Man.

I AM compelled to have money. No indulgence do I expect, nor no indulgence will I give. If you owe me, now is the time to discharge the debt. I find the longer some people are indulged, the more they look for it; but a game of this kind, I never play. If any man can work without tools, a merchant can buy goods without money; but who will admit this? I intend going to Charleston in a few days, for what? to purchase goods. Hence the necessity for all to pay me. If you do not, you will receive a tap upon your shoulders, which will have some cost attached to it.

J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 24, 1826.—3t'10.

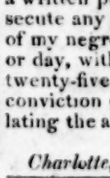
Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 5th of December next, there will be sold, at the late residence of Wm. Alexander, deceased, the following property, vix:—Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Hay, Fodder and Oats; 36 bales of Cotton, one set of smith tools, farming utensils, household furniture, his library of books, together with other articles not enumerated. Where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

A. ALEXANDER,
P. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 11, 126.—2t'9

35 Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, his negro man, named ELLIS. Ellis is 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stout, well made, and a little inclined to be bow legged; has very bushy hair, especially before and speaks tolerably quick.

He took with him a blue broad cloth coat, about half worn, with gilt buttons, with these words on the under part, 'W. Wallis, treble Orange;' a vest of the same cloth as the coat, with buttons covered with the same; a short jacket and pantaloons filled with wool; a shirt and pantaloons of white northern homespun; a shot gun with full stock, shivered at the muzzle, with the fore thimble off. The gun has the second lock to her; carried also, a new black Hat, rather small for him, with Lafayette's name in it. Is a tolerable shoemaker, carried a shoe knife and some other shoemaker's tools; he can spell a little, and I think will attempt to pass as a free fellow, and in all probability will aim for the non-slave holding states.

Ellis was raised in Montgomery county, N. C. by Mr. Wyatt Randall.

Any person who will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, two miles above Sneedsborough, Anson county, N. C. shall receive the above reward; or 20 Dollars, if confined in any jail so that I get him.

☞ Address the subscriber at Morven Post Office, Anson county, N. C.

DANIEL COOK.

Cheraw, Nov. 9, 1826.—3t'10.

Poetry.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

LOVE IN THE FOREST.

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

One morn, within a forest glade,
The rosy form of Love was sleeping;
An old oak's branches lent a shade,
And vines around his breast were creeping!

He woke! his dreams have vanish'd quite,
Of conquests, power, and smiles, and treasure;
He feels no more of soft delight,
For day dispels the night of pleasure.

Alone, within the forest lost,
No more are laughing eyes around him;
Misfortune's sad cheer less frost,
Has in its icy mantle bound him.

What shall he do—no shelter near—
No viands, fruits, or food to cheer him;
His heart convulsed by cold despair,
No longer dreams of pleasures near him.

He shrieks and passion marks each tone;
He weeps, the dove's notes not more tender;
He prays, so mellow, fond and lone—
Ye wilds, can nothing comfort render?

Oh! Love! thy tears and pray'rs are vain—
Nor human form, nor haunts are near thee;
'Twere useless then the lungs to strain,
There is nought human that can hear thee.

Day wanes apace, and night appears,
Thy flow'ry vestment, Summer, lend her;
For Winter, worn by weight of years,
Is still her slave, and will attend her.

And how shall Love a night endure,
Amid a wilderness reposing;
Where beasts or birds of prey, will sure
Regale upon him whilst he's dozing.

All these reflections surely popt
Within his godship's head, to scare him;
The half, I'm certain, would have stopt
All my desires to venture near him.

However, as the gods decreed—
For, fellow-gods, they take good care of;
A Snake came by, in time of need,
To offer Love, his bed, a share of.

Love, at another time, had spurn'd
The idea of such strange acquaintance;
And even now, to say "No," burn'd,
But fear'd that Time might bring repentance

So pausing not, he quickly gave
Assent, without more hesitation;
And we will gently, by your leave,
Attend them to their habitation.

Dame Night pass'd by, and all was well,
And Time proceeded on his journey;
Together, they contrived to dwell,
And Love, he practised, wood-attorney.

That is, each quarter where he went,
Began to teem with litigation;
This back, he scratch'd with good intent;
And *that*, with restless irritation.

Whilst he, the only pleader there,
Contrived to profit by their crosses;
Set two at once, to split a hair,
Make them both lose, then find their—losses.

At length, the country round began
To grow, in time, a little wiser;
Love's gains with jealous eye they'd scan,
And fee'd no longer their adviser.

So now fatigued at nought to do,
And surfeited with one location,
Love bade his host, the Snake, adieu,
To seek some other habitation.

But first as keepsakes, they proposed;
As they were parting, chance for ever,
That some slight gift with each reposed,
From which, their thoughts should wander never.

"What will you have?" the Snake exclaimed.
"Some portion of thy sting;" 'twas given;
"That I may wound, wherever blam'd,
"And mingle madness with my heaven!"

"And now," cries Love, "What's your desire?"
"You know my form to all is hateful;
"Therefore, that charm I would require,
"That fascinates with eye of fire,
"And I will be forever grateful."

The keepsake's given, on either side,
And qualities, like these, still mingle;
The Snake's beguiling eye is tried—
Lov's sting and sweet are never single.

G.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

SKETCH OF PARIS IN 1826.

From Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine.

It has been said that Paris is more free from atrocious crimes than our own capital, and that its police is infinitely better directed. This idea has partly originated from the habit of not publishing the details of offences in the French papers; but a visitor who has the curiosity to perambulate much and frequently the various dark and doubtful, as well as the fascinating parts of this gay and abandoned city, will soon be convinced that the prevalence of crime, though more hidden, is as great as in any part of the world. No spectacle is more convincing of this fact, than the harrowing one so often presented at the Morgue; did one, or even several bodies appear there to be owned by their friends, occasionally only, the circumstance might be attributed to the accident of their having fallen into the river or plunged in there to be rid of the burden of life. But not a day passes, but the sight of untimely and violent death draws numbers of gazers to the Morgue.

Formerly this place was entered dy a long and dark passage, that conducted down to the edge of the water; but it is since removed to a higher and more improper situation, and stands by the side of, and on a level with, the public streets on the banks of the Seine. The door is always open, and in passing by a stranger is induced to follow the people he sees constantly entering; a few steps place him before a large window, in front of which the bodies that have been discovered are always laid. It is a sad and disgusting scene, and most improperly placed close under the eye of an immense population. A few days since I was induced by curiosity to go there; it was about ten in the morning, and the unusual number of spectators denoted that something extraordinary had attracted them.—I shall not soon be able to chase from my memory the horrid spectacle that presented itself. Two men were extended on their backs, as is the custom, with coarse covering round the waist—in other respects the bodies are always naked, for the clothes are suspended on hooks beside them. They had both met a cruel and violent death, from the number of wounds with which they were covered. One of them, the tallest, had apparently received two mortal strokes in the head and breast. On inquiring into the circumstances of their death, two or three of the spectators said they had been killed, one of them at least, in a sanguinary duel the preceding night; and that the smaller man, after having slain his antagonist had blown his own brains out. The duellist who had fallen first, had evidently died in great agony either of body or mind; for his mouth was drawn up, his head dropped on one side, and his left arm was bent beneath it as in an attitude of utter despair. His less powerful murderer who had given the fatal blows—for the conflict had been fought with knives or swords; defied all investigation of his features, from the nature of the death he had inflicted upon himself. Why was such a scene thus exposed? It could not be to teach the Parisians the horror of crimes, or the uncertainty of earthly hopes and fortunes; for the demeanor of many who came was marked by levity, and their observations were of the most cool and heartless description. "What very fine made men they are!" said a young woman beside me to her companion; and "Quelle horreu!" was frequently exclaimed in the same tone that would have been used at a "spectacle." Here the unfortunate victims of their own or other's vices are left and publicly displayed, till some of their relatives come to own and take them away. If this is not the case, they are interred at the expense of the parish.

The mistress of the hotel where I lodged had an excellent servant, of very steady, industrious habits. On a holiday, about a year ago, he obtained leave to pass the Sunday abroad with some of his acquaintances. Night came, and next day also, and he did not return; and his mistress began to entertain suspicions of his having met with some foul play, and sent to the Morgue, where her servant was beheld, freshly taken out of the river, into which he had no doubt been thrown by his companions, for the sake of the money he was known to have had in his pocket. But the frequency and enormity of these crimes are known only to those whose feelings can endure the ordeal of repeated visits to this universal receptacle, the Morgue. The inhabitants of the thickly peopled streets where it stands, are so much accustomed to the scenes it presents, that they visit it every day, and several times in the day with as much gout and interest as if it had been a comedie or a Franconis. But no knowledge is ever obtained concerning the ill fated individuals who are brought there; their families and relatives sometimes alarmed at their long absence, come here to gaze through the window, and strive to trace those they have lost. When thrs is the case, they are conveyed away instantly, and with the greatest secrecy. But ranks and conditions are also confounded here: in this respect, it may sometimes be compared to the general sepulchre of all: you will sometimes see the garments suspended over the body, denote, by their fashion and excellence, that the wearer was a gentleman. The greater part of those who have untimely perish: are taken out of the river; and when, in a single night, four or five bodies, of both sexes, are drawn up by the boats employed for this purpose, and brought here, is it probable that they have all come to their death by their own hands? The wounds so often discovered prove that assassination is more common than in the English capital, that fruitful theatre of crimes. Yet the number of suicides who adopt this easy and quick mode of death, is astonishingly great. Want, extreme want, frequently drives many of the poorest class to throw themselves into the Seine; for within the last week, the bodies of several elderly and miserable looking people have been observed at the Morgue, who could present no possible temptation to plunder or destroy. And the universal facility of gambling in this city, and the desperation that often follows it, cause the sight of the Seine, flowing tranquilly through the streets, to infuse thoughts of many a fatal deed.

An action marked by peculiar atrocity, took place in the Palais Royal about two months ago, that astonished the French, who observed with pleasure that the perpetrators were Italians, and not of their country. It was yet daylight, and scarcely six in the evening, when two Italians passing by the shop of one of the money changers, observed, as is usual, a quantity of silver and gold on the counter. They formed their plan of getting possession of it, and, entering the shop, requested to have some money changed. One of them stood near the door on the look-out, and the other in changing the money, purposely dropt a Napoleon within side the counter, and while the master of the shop stooped to pick it up, he drew his stiletto, aud gave him several wounds in the head and neck, while his companion snatched up the piles of dollars as fast as he was able, and quitted the shop.—He was quickly followed by the assassin, and they both made their escape without being observed by the numerous crowds who continued to pass on every side. But the unfortunate Frenchman, though severely wounded, was soon after found alive, and able to give an account of the transaction. In consequence, the police were on the alert, and twenty days afterwards the two Italians were arrested near the barrier, for they were never able to escape without the city from the want of passports. They have been tried and condemned and are to be guillotined in a few weeks. It has a strange effect to pass from scenes of horror and suspected crime, such as the receptacle of death on the river so often presents, to those of outrageous and heartfelt gaiety, not more than a hundred yards distant. In fact, this people offers here, as on other occasions, a startling contrast. Look at the five or six puppet-shows ranged on a Sunday morning on the bridge close by—the dancing groups, the laughter, and tha refreshments ate and drank in the open nir on every side.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

CHARACTER OF THE REAL YANKESS.

They are the Scotch of America.—Like the Scotch, they are outwardly cold, severe and selfish; inwardly true, steady, and about as warm as people who are brought up to be "just before they are generous," ever are. Like the Scotch, too, they are shrewd, sensible, inquisitive; sincere, frugal, and hard working. Like the Scotch, too, they are an educated people—educated, to such a degree as to fit them for all the common duties of life. And, like the Scotch, they are grave, moral, and religious, to a proverb.

As a people, they have more political knowledge, (because they have more need of it, having so much political power,) and more newspaper knowledge, than perhaps any other people on earth, not excepting the English themselves, who have more than the Scotch. As a people, too, they speak better English, odd as it may appear, and laughed at as they are for saying so, than any other body of people existing on our earth. Still, however, as a people, they are neither statesmen, scholars, speakers, or writers; and their every-day language is so altered here by a puritanical tone, and there by the rapidity and vivacity of their articulation, which is like that of one who is about to be overbid or overreached in a bargain, as to appear like bad English. There is not a man of their whole number so ignorant as the multitudes of Europe; hardly a man, that you would be willing to put among the boors, the rustics, the peasantry, or the provincials of three-fourths of Europe; but, then, they do not abound in very superior men—they have but here and there one who would be qualified for companionship with the first men of Europe. More they will have; but just now their chief men are but solitary stars in the great sky of their country.

They have all the Scotch hardihood, the Scotch probity, and a good share of the Scotch forbearance or submissiveness, which they call resignation, up to the point where submission is no longer profitable; but nothing of the *Sir Archy* or the *Macsycophant*—sketches, by the way, which we hold to be a caricature of individuals—not of a nation—a caricature, not of the Scotch people, but of Scotchmen. The Yankees are, to a proverb a "moral and religious people." They are obstinate, persevering, and old-fashioned in all their ways of thinking and acting; frugal, yet prone to a sort of old English hospitality. They are capable of any thing, if prepared early; but in general are deficient in warmth, refinement, enthusiasm, delicacy, and fine peculiarity of temper. They are chiefly remarkable abroad for their great good sense, their industry, perseverance, their sound practical morality, cool courage and variety of resource after the overthrow of any hope whatever. The true Yankee is never discouraged.

Of him, as of the Scotchman, if caught young, much may be made; any thing indeed but a very fashionable man, or that which is indeed a gentleman, just now. The native New-Englander, or the genuine Yankee, is unteachable so far—he wants the profligate ease, the well-bred graceful promptitude, the superb self-possession, the very instinct of gentility, which the native male of a more southern latitude is born to—the art, in a word, of trifling gracefully, every where, at all times, in all places, with an air which nothing can ever discompose, and a look which it were in vain to describe.

The New-Englander is not sufficiently tall, or, when tall enough, is too broad over the shoulders, too stiff, and much too sturdy, ever to acquire the proper undulation for a ball-room, or a drawing-room. His carriage every where is that of one who would be out of place in the world of high fashion, who could not breathe freely in the atmosphere of courts, and if he should happen to get there, he is apt to become too wise and much too thoughtful for the occasion; sure to behave like one who, at the same time, is too awkward and too conscientious for the people about him, too grave and too absurd for the elegant hypocrisies of high life. He cannot look people in the face, bow, smile, squeeze their hands, and swear that he is glad to see them, while in his heart he is wishing them at the bottom of the Red Sea; nor, if you were to talk with him for ever, such is the stupidity of the animal, would you be able to make him perceive that such behavior is either expedient, or wise, or manly.

To give the character a decided shape—if you are on the look-out for a friend—a friend that will stick by you through good report and through evil report, so long as you are able to satisfy him, whatever the world may say—a friend of few words and of plain words, who will prove his friendship, whenever there is need of moral proof, as few other men would; though, to prove his impartiality, he would be sure to abuse you behind your back for that which he would approve, were he not your friend:—if you are on the look-out for a friendship like this, and are willing to wait a year or two, or an age or two, as the case may be, until you deserve it; or, if you have occasion for a hearty steadfast foe, one who will be sure to keep you at work, night and day, for the rest of your life—the "Genuine Yankee," the cold, upright, square-looking native New-Englander is your man.—So, too, if you are in search of a deep theologian, a severe critic, a profound lawyer, a general (for defending you,) a statesman, a mathematician, a husband, who, however much he may respect and love you in a serious way, will be sure to forget you are a woman every day in the week, and every hour in the day, if you behave like a fool—nay, though you are not half his age, though you married for love, and are the mother of his one child; or if you are in search of a wife, who will have her own way, however dear you may be to her, whenever she believes it her duty to have her own way—go to New-England.

JUDGMENT OF THE AREOPAGUS.

The decisions of the Areopagites of Athens, have long been famous for their wisdom. The learned Phocius, in his Bibliothe, expatiates with delight on one decision, which shows that it was a wisdom tempered with an admirable spirit of humanity. The Areopagites were assembled together on a mountain, with no other roof than the canopy of heaven. A sparrow, pursued by a hawk, fled into the midst of them for refuge; it took shelter in the bosom of one of them, a man naturally of a harsh and repulsive disposition, who taking hold of the little trembler, threw it from him with such violence, that it was killed on the spot. The whole assembly were filled with indignation at the cruelty of the deed; the author was instantly arraigned as an alien to that sentiment of mercy so necessary to the administration of justice; and by the unanimous suffrages of his colleagues, was degraded from the senatorial dignity which he had so much disgraced.

Wilkins' Anecdotes,

MNEMONICS,

Or the art of improving the Memory.

Memory would appear to be the act of recalling to mind, impressions, which have previously been made, in the sensorium commune.

But for the exercise of this faculty, sensation and perception, seem indispensible. An impression made on an organ, as the ear, the eye, &c. by the action of an external body, constitutes sensation. If this sensation be transmitted by the nerves, to the brain, it is perceived, or felt by that organ: it then becomes perception. In this way we form an idea of sounds, colors, magnitude, &c.

The whole art of improving the memory consists, in the proper fixation or location of impressions, or ideas. In order for impressions to be firmly fixed, or located in the sensorium, it would seem requisite, that only one sensation be propagated by the sentient nerves, at once. For if all the organs of sense be influenced at the same time, we can only acquire confused notions of those bodies which have produced the different sensations we experience, and one particular and stronger perception always obliterates the other weaker ones, and fixes the attention. Thus the person who has his eye on some interesting object, which produces in his mind a pleasing sensation, is not susceptible to other simultaneous sensations; although impressions may be made on his ear, or other organs of sense, at the same moment: nor does he hear the noise of passing carriages, or the voice of one who asks him a question.

For the location of ideas, it is also necessary, that sensation continue for some time; for when a sensation is of short duration, the perception we have of it, is so weak, that soon afterwards there does not remain any remembrance of having experienced it. Thus when we haistily peruse a book full of pleasing anecdotes, each interests us for a moment, but makes no permanent impression on the mind; and when we have completed the narratives, we are surprised to find, that so short have been the duration, and so rapid the succession of ideas, that we have forgotten every thing but a few actions, which served more particularly to demand our attention. The remembrance will be more or less lively, in proportion to the stronger, or weaker impressions, which have been produced in the fibres of the brain.

Impressions sometimes become obscure, and the memory can only give an idea of some of the qualities of those objects, which have excited such impressions. But by the exercise of the sensorium, they are re-produced, with all their connexions, and attendant circumstances. This re-productive faculty, is termed imagination. When the brain combines and classifies ideas, in the same order of succession that they were found, the connexion is called association.

The memory becomes retentive in proportion as it is exercised: and some of the most accurate histories have been transmitted to succeeding generations, by memory alone; or as we say, have been handed down by tradition. It was Adam who communicated by frequent rehearsals a true account of the creation of the world; with all its attendant circumstances, to his children, grand children, &c. till the day of Methuselah. Methuselah handed it down to Noah; Noah to his children; and these again to succeeding generations down to Moses, who committed it to writing. Thus did this most interesting history exist only in memory, for about 3500 years, without suffering the slightest variation in authenticity.

Europe has produced some remarkable instances of memory; but none to equal that of a Rev. Professor, in a respectable college in the United States. This gentleman is said to have improved his memory to such a pitch, that he can recite the scripture verbatim; and he feels confident of his ability to give a true, and exact copy of the bible, were that inestimable volume entirely destroyed.

It is worthy of notice, that strong mental impressions, made in early life, are very rarely obliterated. Thus many old persons recollect the transactions of their youth, with scrupulous exactness; and will tell a story or relate a voluminous history, fifty times over without the least variation, either in style, diction, or verbosity. But so exceeding dull does the perception become, in old age, and so weak are the impressions, made by external objects, that each succeeding day, destroys the sensations which have been produced the previous one; and many old people do not remember from day to day, the common occurrences of life.

Ringworms.—A salve made of hard soap (called by some, rosin soap) and ginger, rubbed on ringworms, will cure them.